



Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومياً سياسية ليبرالية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	22	35
Aqaba	26	40
Deserts	21	39
Jordan Valley	24	40

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 40. Humidity readings: Amman 33 per cent, Aqaba 24 per cent. Sunset tonight: 6:18 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:01 a.m.

In today's Jordan Times...

- Unique Dome of the Rock model: Page 2
- Hassan's new book reviewed: Page 3
- Ceteris paribus by Dr. Majdi Sabri: Page 4
- Automation in archives: Page 5
- Ways to remove oil glut sought: Page 6
- Faisally, Ramtha lead Premier Division: Page 7
- Crisis for moderation in Poland: Page 8

Volume 6, Number 1733

AMMAN, SUNDAY AUGUST 16, 1981 — SHAWWAL 16, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

As financial crisis looms nearer Arab local councils appeal to Israelis

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Agencies) — Chairmen of Arab local councils pleaded again yesterday to the Israeli public to press the interior ministry into bailing them out of their disastrous financial situation. They are all on the verge of bankruptcy and may soon have to be closed down, they warned.

While Jewish local authorities have their budgets allotted according to the level of public services provided, Arab have a fixed ratio, calculated per capita, he explained. This means that while Krayat Tivon gets over IS300 for every citizen, a town almost twice as large, Shfar'am, receives only an average of IS65-70.

Forum on 5-year plan concludes

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Petra) — An open forum to review the nation's five-year economic plan for 1981-1985 concluded in the Amman Chamber of Industry today. Participants meeting under the chairmanship of Finance Minister Saleem Al Mas'adah reviewed projects that will be carried out in Jordan over the next five years in the fields of health, social development, agriculture and housing. A general estimate of the cost of projects in the health sector is put at around JD 20 million.

More dissidents executed in Iran

TEHRAN, Aug. 15 (R) — Iranian authorities have executed 14 more leftist dissidents in Tehran, Radio Free Europe reported today. The 10, monitored by Reuters, they were members of the Mujahedeen and the Marxist-Leninist group. A 15th man was executed in the western town of Garmanshah on charges of firing a bomb which killed two people and injured 49 in a square, the radio said. It is not yet clear when the bombing took place. More than 350 people, mostly leftist dissidents, have been executed in a crackdown on government opponents since the dismissal of former Iranian leader Abol Hassan Bani-Hadadi in June.

Iranian rightists in Palestine called ceasefire

TEL AVIV, Aug. 15 (R) — Palestinian forces shelled the town of Tel Lubiya in southern Lebanon today in breach of a week-old ceasefire. The sources, including militia sources, said the sources, called from Israel, said a short burst of artillery fire was fired against the village today but nobody was hurt. The Israeli-backed militia did not return the fire, the sources said.

Efforts to cut links through Africa

ISBURY, Aug. 15 (R) — Britain will end its oil imports through South Africa by the end of the year and end entirely on routes through Mozambique, the man of a consortium of oil companies said here. Jerry Musson of the British Oil Procurement Agency told Reuters by teletype that oil links with South Africa would be completely cut by the re-opening in October of a 288-km pipeline from the Mozambique coast to the Feruka oil field at Umtali, eastern Zimbabwe. At present, despite repeated attempts to reduce Britain's economic dependence on South Africa, about 20 per cent of oil imports are carried by rail through the apartheid-ruled republic. Imports of refined products from South Africa cost more than \$200 million last year.



Arab League body to contact Lebanese factions to find peace

BEIRUT, Aug. 15 (R) — An Arab League committee has decided to contact the different factions in the Lebanese crisis as a first step in its attempt to find a political solution, sources close to the committee said today.

Saudi Ambassador Ali Al Shaer told reporters the committee had agreed at an ambassadorial-level meeting on a working plan for its members and would meet again next week to ratify the proposals. He did not say what steps the committee would take, but sources close to the meeting said its members would get in touch with the warring Lebanese factions. The committee, which consists of the foreign ministers of Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, wants to get the different factions talking as a prelude to rebuilding national accord.

Gen. Shaer said the committee also discussed the security situation and took a number of measures to deal with it. The situation has deteriorated during the past week with almost daily clashes along the line separating East Beirut and the western half.

Reagan seeks to strengthen firing power against Soviets

SANTA BARBARA, California, Aug. 15 (R) — President Ronald Reagan, interrupting his California holiday, will confer with his chief policy advisers next week on ways of strengthening America's nuclear forces.

He called a meeting in Los Angeles on Monday to discuss his range of options in countering Soviet military power.

Mr. Reagan, whose statement last week that he would produce the neutron warhead was denounced by Moscow, claimed on Thursday that the Soviet Union had embarked on the greatest military buildup in history, and that the United States accepted the challenge.

The president planned to confer with Secretary of State Alexander Haig at his ranch outside Santa Barbara tomorrow and then go to Los Angeles on Monday for the defence planning talks with Mr. Haig and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Officials said Mr. Weinberger planned to recommend building a new strategic bomber, a radically new aircraft to carry the MX missile system, more accurate missiles for the Trident submarine and improvements in the military communications system controlling strategic forces.

In announcing the meeting, the White House spokesman said that studies were continuing on how the United States could improve its strategic forces, following President Reagan's decision to increase defence spending.

But Mr. Reagan would not make final decisions until he returned to Washington on Sept. 3, at the end of a month-long holiday in California and probably not until after Congress resumed its session a week later.

Police unearth IRA bomb works

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Police said today they had defused 360 kilograms of explosives discovered in a Londonderry apartment they labelled an Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb factory.

The explosives, packed in beer kegs, would have been used in an IRA bomb blitz of the downtown business district in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second-largest city, a police spokesman said.

Some 200 residents of the predominantly Roman Catholic Shantallow district in North Londonderry were evacuated overnight as bomb disposal experts worked to disarm the explosives.

Authorities said they were tipped off to the location of the bomb-making materials by local residents who became suspicious about the number of people seen coming and going at the apartment, which was supposed to be unoccupied.

The almost exclusively Catholic IRA is fighting to end Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland's status as a British province and reunite it with the largely Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

Other officials said Mr. Reagan, who accused President Carter in the 1980 election campaign of neglecting America's strength, wanted to achieve nuclear superiority by 1990.

Officials said two of the most important decisions facing the president were to decide whether to build the B-1 strategic bomber,

which President Carter cancelled, and to choose another new aircraft for use as an airborne base for the MX missile.

Present plans call for the MX system to be buried in the western United States and for the missiles themselves to be moved from time to time to evade detection by Soviet reconnaissance satellites.

Islamabad grants amnesty to 7 pro-Bhutto dissidents

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Seven political dissidents, including three cabinet ministers who served under executed prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, have been released, official sources said today.

The country's largest newspaper, Jang, reported five political prisoners remained in Punjab provincial jails on criminal charges. Others, including Mr. Bhutto's eldest daughter Benazir, were still held in Sind Province.

Among those freed were former defence minister Tikka Khan, former communications minister Khurshid Hasan Meer and former production minister Farouq Leghari. The government move apparently was timed to coincide with Friday's Independence Day celebrations when remissions of prison sentences were widely anticipated.

All were arrested during sweeps last spring following the hijacking of a Pakistani jetliner by a pro-Bhutto faction known as "Al Zulfikar." The ex-ministers have remained active in Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, which is officially banned.

Tikka Khan, a retired general, was called the "Butcher of Bengal" because of his alleged role in atrocities committed during 1971 when East Pakistan won its independence and renamed itself Bangladesh.

Others released by Punjab authorities included leaders of a small leftist group, the National Socialist Party, who were identified as C.R. Aslam and Abid Hassan Minto.

Japan marks 36th anniversary of surrender in World War II

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (R) — Japan today marked the 36th anniversary of its surrender at the end of the Second World War with services, anti-war demonstrations and a political controversy over a shrine dedicated to war dead.

Emperor Hirohito, who announced the unconditional surrender in 1945, told a government-sponsored memorial service that his heart still bled for the 3.1 million dead soldiers and civilians.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who later paid a controversial visit

Tehran accuses CIA of boat hijack, holds Spain responsible for recovery

BEIRUT, Aug. 15 (Agencies) — Iran today accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of masterminding the hijack of a French-built missile boat by exiled Iranians.

The boat was commandeered in Spanish territorial waters and Iran said it was Spain's responsibility to recover the vessel.

The Iranian foreign ministry said in a statement broadcast by Tehran Radio that investigation made "the hand of the CIA obvious in the recent piracy" of the missile boat off Spain's southern port of Cadiz on Thursday. It reiterated claims that the boat was now in Morocco, despite repeated Moroccan government denials.

The statement quoted by Tehran Radio warned the U.S. government: "Such plots shall not remain unanswered by our risen

nation and all the forces backing the Islamic revolution throughout the world."

"We hold Spain responsible"

Earlier, Iran's acting commander-in-chief, Maj. Gen. Valliollah Fallahi, held Spain responsible for the return of the hijacked vessel.

"The theft of the boat occurred in Spanish territorial waters," Gen. Fallahi said, "and therefore Spain has certain commitments to undertake. Spain has to take productive steps including the necessary procedures that would help the recovery (of the gunboat)."

Gen. Fallahi criticised Spanish authorities, saying they were duty-bound to ensure "adequate protection for the three missile boats heading for a Spanish port for a refuelling stop."

The three boats, steaming from France's Atlantic port of Cher-

bourg, were heading for the Iranian naval base of Bushehr in the Arabian Gulf.

The high-speed patrol boat, named the Taharzin, was seized by a group which had hired a tug ostensibly for a pleasure cruise last Thursday, according to Spanish authorities.

The tugboat captain said the group produced guns, smashed his radio and forced him to lay alongside the Iranian vessel.

The two other patrol boats, the Khanjar and the Neyzer, were located by Spanish navy ships and planes in the Straits of Gibraltar after the hijacking.

Meanwhile in Madrid, Spanish authorities expressed surprise over the statement by Gen. Fallahi. "The Spanish officials said the Iranian charge d'affaires in Madrid had thanked Spanish authorities for their efforts in handling the incident."

Ex-admiral behind hijack?

In Paris, a nationalist group opposed to the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said its commander, led by a former Iranian admiral, Kamal Habbobollahi, had captured the gunboats and were waiting near Casablanca to go into action.

The boat had left its position off the Moroccan port of Casablanca and "was manoeuvring for the next military action," a spokesman for the Iranian opposition group Azadegan (Liberation) said today.

The spokesman said about 40 commandos were on the boat and the captured crew were safe and well.

Azadegan has the support of several Iranian opposition groups and is sympathetic to the late Shah, he added.

Built as part of an order of 12 for the late Shah, their handover had been delayed until President Mitterrand lifted an embargo imposed by his predecessor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The Azadegan spokesman said yesterday that the movement, enjoying the support of several opposition groups, was sympathetic to the deposed monarchy. It was strongly opposed to the ruling fundamentalist clergy and deposed president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, now living in Paris.

There were reports on several radio stations that the missile boat was steaming to Egypt, where the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's son, self-proclaimed Reza Shah II, is living in exile.

FAA not unduly worried over Portuguese boycott

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (R) — Transatlantic air services will not be severely disrupted by a 48-hour Portuguese boycott of flights to and from the United States, a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) spokesman said today.

Portugal's 300 air traffic controllers will refuse to handle American traffic from midnight GMT on Sunday in support of 12,000 striking U.S. controllers.

The FAA spokesman said the boycott, which will affect the southern transatlantic route and the key control centre in the Azores Islands, would have "some

impact and result in some delays." "But as long as we have the North Atlantic routes open, the impact won't be that great," he said.

PATCO's legality in question

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration won a major victory last night to its legal battle against the striking Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organisation (PATCO) when a government legal official recommended that the union be stripped of its bargaining authority for engaging in an illegal strike.

As federal employees, the PATCO workers were barred by U.S. law from walking off the job and about 12,000 of them have been fired since the strike for higher pay and other benefits began 13 days ago.

PATCO President Robert Poli said he was prepared to fight the recommendation "all the way to the Supreme Court" and repeated his belief that union members were willing to carry on their strike despite the pressure.

Fake radio commands

Federal authorities are also investigating reports of fake radio commands being given to aircraft and interference with communications between control towers and pilots.

Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis, who said there was no evidence that striking air controllers were involved, disclosed that there had been seven reports of fake instructions and 10 cases of interference with ground-to-air transmissions.

All the false instructions had been quickly countermanded by real controllers and in none of the cases had safety been jeopardised, he said.

All of these incidents are being investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Communications Commission and anyone responsible for these acts will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law," Mr. Lewis added.

He said deliberate interference

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Bani-Sadr not offered asylum in Egypt

PARIS, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — A spokesman for former Iranian president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr denied today that the ousted leader had been offered political asylum in Egypt. "There has been absolutely no contact between the Egyptian authorities and Mr. Bani-Sadr," the spokesman said, stressing that Mr. Bani-Sadr would refuse such a proposition. The spokesman was responding to an earlier statement issued today in Tehran by the Iranian foreign ministry which claimed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had offered Mr. Bani-Sadr political asylum. Mr. Bani-Sadr escaped to France July 29 and was granted political asylum on the condition he refrain from making any public declarations.

Kuwait sentences seven saboteurs

KUWAIT, Aug. 15 (R) — A Kuwaiti court sentenced seven men to life imprisonment with hard labour today for planting bombs at government and Iranian targets in Kuwait. The official Kuwait News Agency said the national security court sentenced six men to life imprisonment and one to seven years in jail for causing a series of explosions near government buildings in June. One suspect was acquitted. The court sentenced another man to life imprisonment and one to two years in jail for blowing up the offices of the Kuwait-Iranian Navigation Company in March. Four others were acquitted. Several Iranian targets in Kuwait have been attacked over the past year as relations between Iraq and Iran deteriorated.

Ankara to cut suspect detention period

ANKARA, Aug. 15 (R) — Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu said today there would be a reduction next week in Turkey's controversial 90-day period during which suspects are held before being charged. Mr. Ulusu, speaking at a news conference, did not say how much the reduction would be. Unofficial estimates say about 30,000 people are in detention awaiting trial for illegal or violent political activity. The 90-day period has been criticised abroad as a violation of human rights. It was introduced by the military junta shortly after it took power from the civilian government last September. The junta argued it was necessary to combat extensive networks of warring political factions. In the 11 months since the military takeover, Mr. Ulusu said, the security forces had restored "order and tranquillity" and Turkey's economic problems were easing. The aim now, he went on, was to create a "healthy and genuine democracy."

NATIONAL

Jack of all trades masters one

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Before his driver Suleiman Abu Zaid finished his secondary school education a long time ago, his friends had called him "jack of all trades, but master of none." He tried his hand at almost everything, from playing for the Baq'a soccer team in the early seventies to opening a billiard hall and from blacksmithing to bus driving. Right now, he still describes himself as "jack of all trades" but claims he is "master of one."

ducéd a perfect model of the Dome of the Rock in occupied Jerusalem that has made him pour all his interests and talents into the field of art, in which he believes he will excel. "My interest in art goes back to the time, long ago when I used to draw pictures and geometric figures for other students who came to my house for that purpose," Mr. Abu Zaid says. But it never occurred to him that he would do well in his new work: the Dome of the Rock model, he adds in an interview with the Jordan Times.

Like most artists, Mr. Abu Zaid says that the subjects of his work

are of "major moral and symbolic significance to a sizable majority of the people."

"How would you expect an artistic work to be met with acclaim, when it tackles subjects of no interest to the people," he questions.

He also says that before he embarked on his project Dome of the Rock, he had closely scrutinized many pictures of the shrine in order to obtain a high degree of accuracy and perfection.

The dome in Mr. Abu Zaid's model is made of transparent plastic, finished with gold to give the same effect when lit from the inside. The ceiling of the shrine,

where the dome is placed, is made of China tiles with fine touches.

The walls are shaped from cardboard, enveloped with red velvet. Around the four walls of the model, a glittering decorative strip adds to the light effects already existing. "This strip was at the bottom of the model shrine, but I thought that it would be better to elevate it to the top of the wall so that it would be more visible and effective," Mr. Abu Zaid notes.

Despite his scrutiny of many colour and black and white pictures of the Dome of the Rock, Mr. Abu Zaid had not been con-

vinced of the credibility of his work until he made a visit last month to occupied Jerusalem where he saw the original architectural masterpiece himself. "When I saw it, I became fully sure that what I did was a true model of the huge glittering shrine," he says.

But while he seems satisfied with the general shape of the model, Mr. Abu Zaid has introduced several changes to it since he finished it. He says other changes will be made "as long as I receive further ideas from friends and critics."

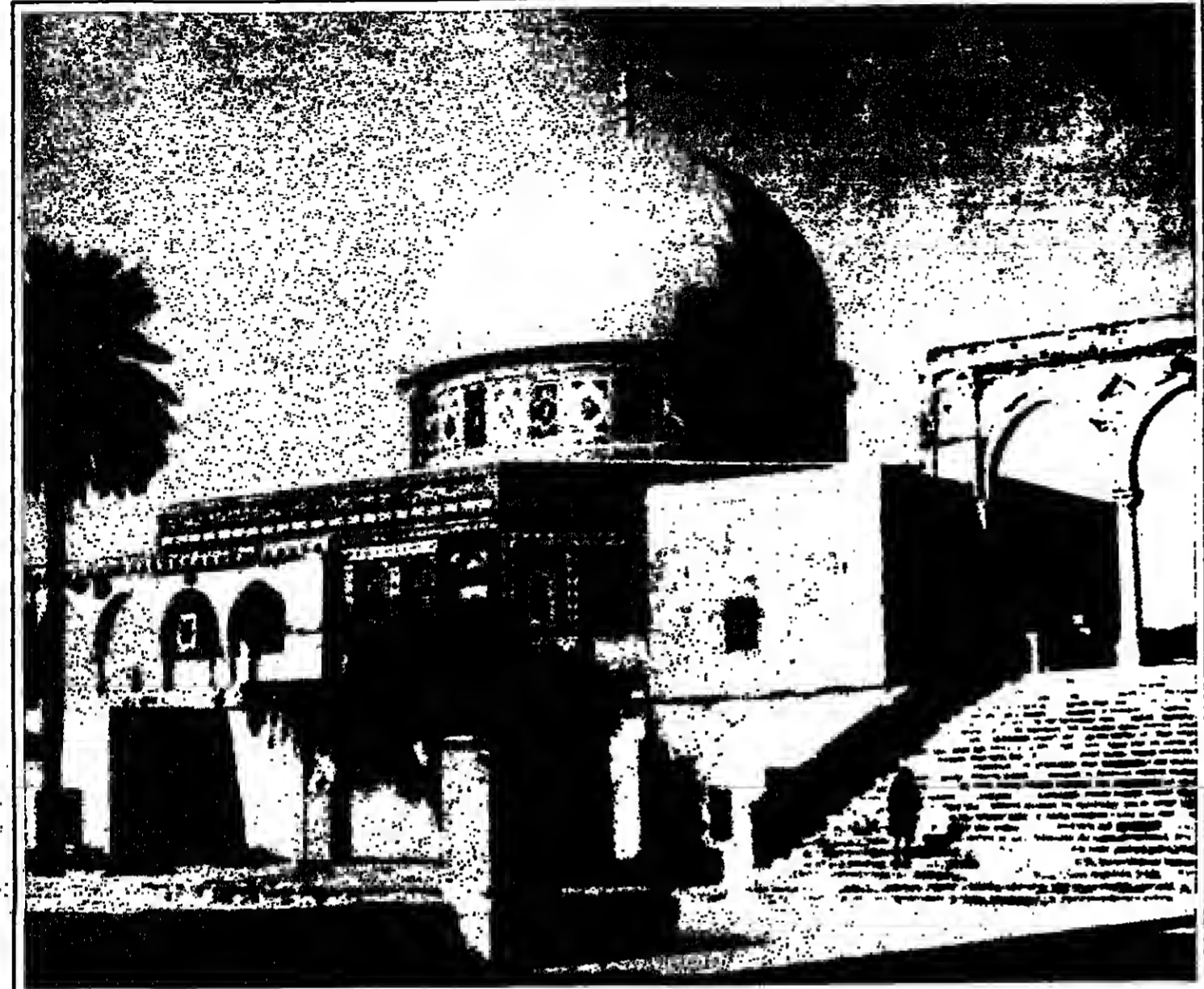
The 1.5 x 1 x 1 metre model is now exhibited at Mr. Abu Zaid's house and already he has had the opportunity to display it at two public exhibitions in Amman. He says he needs "ample space" to display his future works, which he describes as "more cute" than his maiden output.

People, he says, have offered to pay him more than JD 450 for the Dome of Rock model, but he has declined all the offers because he believes that the work is worth more than that. "I know that the raw materials are not that expensive, but still the subject itself bears great significance that appeals to the majority of the population," he says.

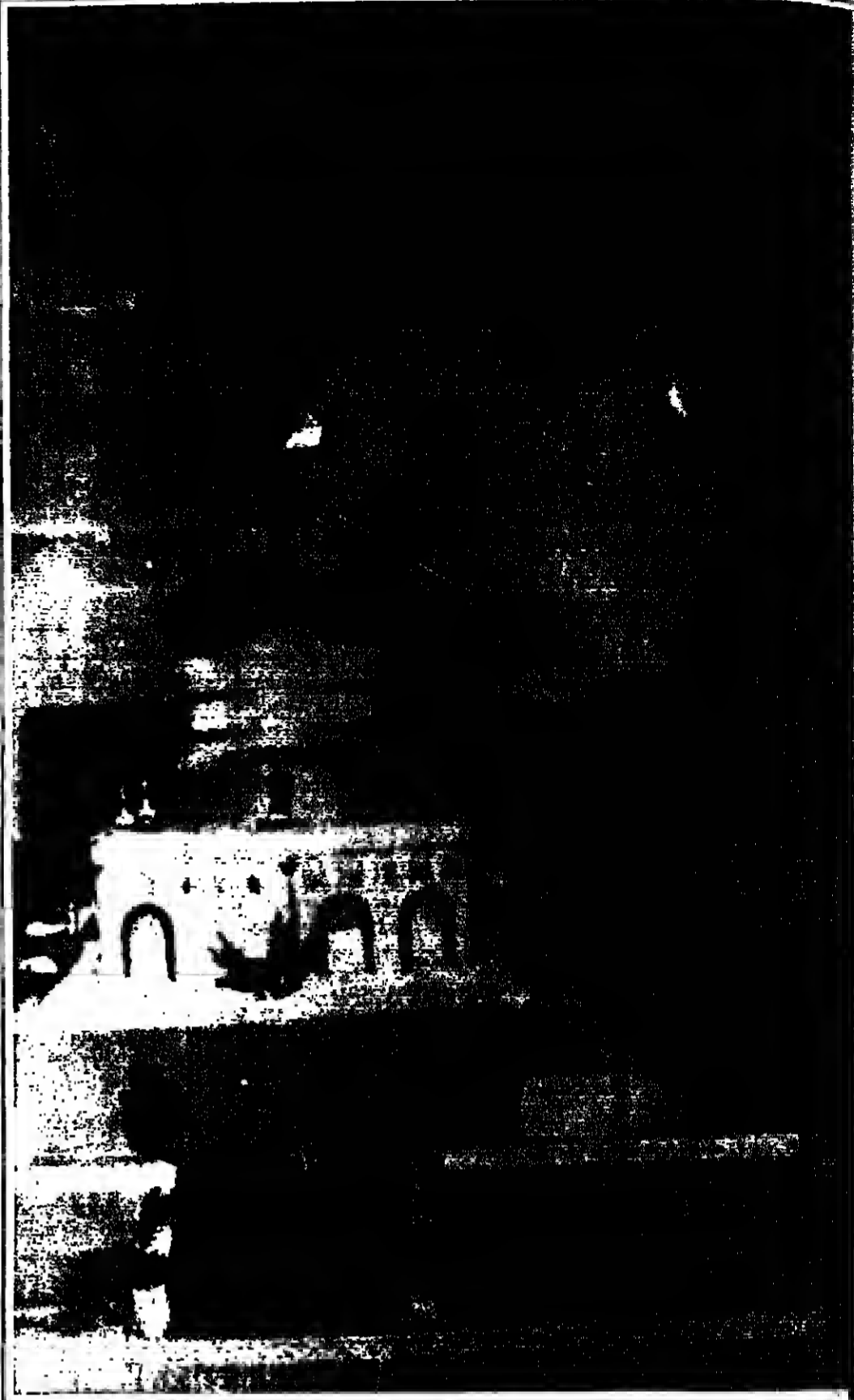
He also says that he is prepared to do any model of any significant site in the Arab and Islamic world, for anybody who likes to have it. "I believe that this 'trade' will be my last to settle in, but all I am awaiting is fortune and good luck," Mr. Abu Zaid says as he recalls how by chance he came to undertake the new trade and how surprisingly he excelled in it.

"The other models I will do, will be better than this because this first work has given me some insight into the perfect model of the Dome of Rock that can be produced," he says. There are other models in the market, "but they lack creativity and stress the commercial side." The models Mr. Abu Zaid refers to are those made of light wood and covered with mosaic.

"Those models bear no similitude to the original shrine as much as mine does," he says, adding that trees, velvet, decorations and the fine touches are missing in the models currently on sale. He concludes that he has sacrificed "many glamorous effects" in his bid to bring the model closer to its original, thus giving it the unique facade not present in other models.



Jerusalem's Dome of the Rock, which Mr. Abu Zaid visited in July to make sure that 'what I did was a true model of the huge glittering shrine.'



Mr. Abu Zaid and his Dome of the Rock model, the subject of which 'bears significance that appeals to the majority of the population.'

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

8:30 Koran
8:45 Cartoon
6:00 Children's programme
6:45 The Facts of Life
7:10 Programme preview
7:20 Local programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 Local programme
10:15 Stone
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Edward the Seventh
10:00 News in English
10:15 Stone

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 News Headlines
8:30 Pop Session
10:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 French Pop Stars
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Listeners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Music
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Moment Musical 04:45 Financial Review 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 Letterbox 05:30 The Maid of the Mountains 05:45 Letter from America 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz for the asking 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From Our Own Correspondent 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Washington Square 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 The Plesure's Yours 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 Soviet Life through Official Literature 09:45 Sports Review 10:15 Of Kings and Men 10:30 Religious Service 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Letter from America 11:30 Play of the Week 12:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 New Britons 13:30 Short Story 13:45 The Tony Mount Raquet Show 14:30 Cricket 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 From our own Correspondent 16:35 Financial Review 16:45 Letter from America 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sportscall 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsworld 18:30 Is Medicine Necessary? 19:00 Country Style 19:15 Radio Theatre: The Detectives 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 Portraits of Our Time 21:15 The Pleasure's Yours 22:00 World News 22:09 Science in Action 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sportscall 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letter from America 23:30 Brain of Britain 1981

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 News and New Products (USA) 17:15 Critics Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories, feature "People in America" 18:30 Music USA

(Standards) 19:00 News and Topical Reports 19:15 News Horizons 19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories 20:15 The Concert Hall 21:00 News and New Products USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30 Studio One

AMMAN AIRPORT FOR SUNDAY

ARRIVALS:

7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Aqaba
9:30 Jeddah (SV)
9:40 Kuwait (KAC)
9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10:10 Beirut (SV)
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:40 Cairo (EA)
14:00 Jeddah (SV)
15:25 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:35 Athens
16:45 Rawalpindi (BA)
16:45 Tunis, Tripoli
17:15 Chicago, New York, Vienna
17:30 Paris
17:35 Geneva, Brussels
17:40 Copenhagen, Athens
17:50 Madrid
17:55 Cairo
18:00 London
18:30 Rome (IT)
18:30 Rome
19:00 Geneva, Zurich
19:50 Frankfurt (LH)
19:50 Frankfurt
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
23:40 Cairo (EA)
24:00 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo
4:30 Cairo
6:30 Paris
6:30 Beirut
7:00 Aqaba
8:55 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
9:30 London (BA)
9:30 Athens, Amsterdam
9:30 Beirut (KAC)
10:00 London (BLM)
10:10 Rome

10:45 Athens, Copenhagen
Beirut (SK)
11:50 Amsterdam, N. York
11:10 Athens
11:30 Cairo
12:05 London
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
12:40 Cairo
13:00 Cairo (EA)
15:00 Jeddah (SV)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
17:45 Loodoo (BA)
18:30 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Riyadh
19:20 Bahrain, Doha
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
21:00 Baghdad
21:30 Bangkok
01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman
Issa Abu Haidar 37123
Mohammad Ibrahim Khaleel 56294/55814

Zarga:
Farah Al Aqrabawi 81923

Irbid:
Adnan Al Nasser 2415/72418

PHARMACIES:

Amman:
Al Salam 30730
Kamel 36295
Al Joufa 77444
Yousif 51822

Zarga:
Al Haya (-)
Al Adham (-)

Irbid:
Al Witeh 2049

TAXIS:

Jerusalem 39655
Tala 25021
Al Amman 56050
Faisal 22051
Al Burj 61028

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520

British Council 36147-8
Freuch Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 42083
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth W. dnesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

Luwibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

PRAYER TIMES FOR SUNDAY

Fajr 3:23
Sunrise 4:59

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 92.5/93 (for every 100) 27.127.3
Lebanese pound 72.4/73.6 French franc 56.4/57.3
Syrian pound 55.7/56.7 Dutch guilder 121.8/122.5
Iraqi dinar 725.3/727.6 Swedish crown 63.9/64.3
Kuwaiti dinar 1198.2/1201.6 Belgian franc 82.5/83
Egyptian pound 380/390 Japanese yen 146.1/147
Qatari riyal 93.3/93.5 Italian lire 146.1/147

UAE dirham 92.5/93
Omani riyal 975/980
U.S. dollar 341.5/343.5
U.K. sterling 615.4/619.1
W. German mark 135.2/136.2
Swiss franc 156.3/158.2

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdoh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

Fireheadquarters 180
Cablegram or telegram 180
Telephone:
Information 13
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 17
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair services 41

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 70
Eggplant 120
Potatoes (imported) 140
Marrow (small) 150
Marrow (large) 90
Cucumber (small) 160
Cucumber (large) 90
Faqous 120
Peas 230
Okra (Green) 240
Okra (Red) 240
Molokhiyah 80
Hot Green Pepper 100
Cabbage 120
Onions (dry) 130
Garlic 530
Carrots 130
Potatoes (local) 120

Grape leaves 260
Bintnat 260
Apples (African, Japanese) 410
Apples (American, Chilean, Red) 390
Apples (American, Chilean, Green) 390
Apples (Double Red) 250
Apples (Starken) 200
Melons 120
Water Melons 70
Pines (Red) 180
Pines (Yellow) 150
Apricots 200
Cherries 300
Lemons 250
Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 120
Oranges (Waxed) 170
Grapefruit 160

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

BOOK REVIEW

A reasoned look at the Palestine issue

PALESTINIAN SELF-DETERMINATION: A study of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, by Hassan Ibn Talal, Crown Prince of Jordan. Published in London by Quartet Books: 138 pages, with illustrations

Reviewed by **Tawfiq Ahmad Al Khail**

Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's latest book on Palestine contains 138 pages of well-organized material divided into sections, with a foreword and sections include an introduction, historical background, the claims, proposed solutions, a perspective for peace, the foreword and introduction to the Palestine problem in its regional setting, preparatory to the historical background, which gives the reader a clear view of the issue that has befallen the Palestinian Arabs, and the deprivation they have suffered for over years. This is presented in an elegant, lucid and scholarly style. Perhaps one of the better elements characterising the Palestine issue is that which comes at the beginning of the foreword: "Historically," the author states, "Judaism have unity, self-determination, statehood and dignity been so bedevilled as in the case of Palestine."

facts to penetrate—especially into the western mind, which until very recently has been unable or unwilling to grasp them, and also to refute Israel's illegal counter-claims. It is made clear in this part of the book that whereas the Palestinians have until now been denied any opportunity to achieve statehood, massive illegal Jewish and immigration into Palestine has very seriously upset the demographic, social and economic balance in the country, and allowed the Zionists to usurp a state by force as early as 1948. And the process of "elbowing out" the indigenous Arab Palestinians continues until the present day.

It is high time that the legal claims of the Palestinians to their territory were put forward in such a manner, and it is high time that the unjustifiable Israeli claims be contested. This is done successfully in the largest section of the book. Put quite simply, the author confronts Israeli legal and political apologists on their doorstep, and defeats them at their own game.

It is in the chapters on the appraisal of legal claims and proposed solutions that the writer comes into his own, when he states that Israel knows that there will be no peace as long as Israelis deny the Palestinians their homeland. "A proud and ancient people such as the Palestinians cannot be kept out of their lands or in subjection to Israeli military power, in the West Bank and Gaza for ever," he writes. So, as he concludes perhaps the solution lies in Security Council

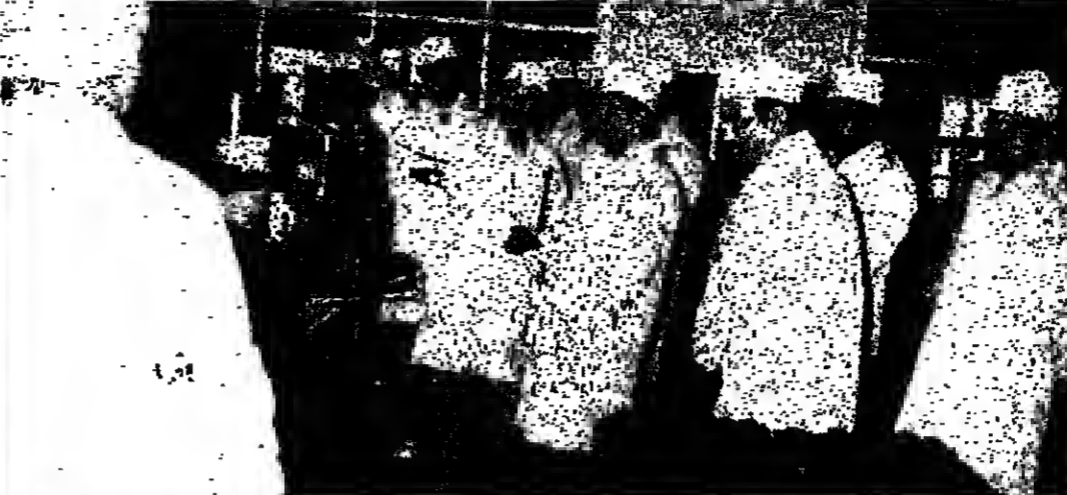
Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, reaffirmed in Resolution 338, delineating the requirements for peace between Arab and Israeli, whose implementation may result in "a little bit of territory against a little bit of peace."

Israel's present posture in the West Bank and Gaza and its decision to remain there for "security" reasons may be very convenient, but it is illegal, and is detrimental to world peace.

A just and comprehensive settlement based upon the "reinstatement of the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, and to determine their future and to establish an independent Palestinian state on their national soil" is what is required to put an end to their long years of suffering, and is the only way in which peace and stability are going to reign in this region.

Finally, the author concludes, there is no other option for the Israelis but to deal directly with the Palestinians "in a general conference of settlement," and Israel has "to be prepared to live with a new Arab State of Palestine."

Omani aide visits health facilities



Visiting Omani Health Minister Mubarak Al Khadduri inspects equipment at the King Hussein Medical Centre during a visit on Saturday. Dr. Khadduri also met the director of the Royal Medical Services and visited other medical centres and organisations in Amman. (Petra photo)

King cables Indian and Korean leaders

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable of good wishes to Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy on his country's independence anniversary.

The King also today sent a cable of good wishes to the South Korean president on his country's national day.

Police college graduation scheduled for Monday

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Petra) — A graduation ceremony for the first class of Mu'ta University's police sciences college will be held here on Monday under royal patronage.

His Majesty King Hussein will deliver a speech at the ceremony, and will distribute degrees and prizes to the 56 graduates, who have completed a four-year intensive course.

Chief of the Royal Court

Ahmad Al Lawzi, who is also chairman of Mu'ta University's royal commission, will also make a speech at the ceremony. The graduates, who will be commissioned as second lieutenants, will work for the Public Security Directorate.

The police sciences college—formerly the Royal Police Academy—is the first faculty of the new Mu'ta University to grant any degrees.

Arab kids due for musical visit

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Aug. 15 — Thirty children between the ages of 11 and 14, representing eight Arab countries, will descend on Amman on Sunday and Monday for a week-long visit to Jordan at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor. The guests will be met and escorted throughout the visit by 10 Jordanian children—four from Amman and two each from Irbid, Salt and Karak.

The countries which have accepted the invitation are Tunis, Morocco, Algeria, Oman, Kuwait, Sudan, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. Each will be represented by two boys and two girls—with the exception of Saudi Arabia, which will be sending two boys only.

The project, called Common Heritage, is intended as an annual event. It was initiated by Queen Noor last year on the occasion of the Year of the Child, when 11 countries responded to the invitation.

Each year's programme is envisaged as having a special theme, with this year's accent on music. Governments have been asked to select children who are musically inclined, and the programme is full of musical events or occasions to the accompaniment of Arabic music.

On Tuesday, the young representatives will attend a musical play produced by the Friends of Children club at the Palace of Culture. In the evening, they will all get together for an informal party of Jordanian and Arab singing and dancing.

Mr. Nabil Sawalha, Director of the Haya Arts Centre, will act as the master of ceremonies at this party. "The aim is to help the children shed their inhibitions and get to know each other," Mr. Sawalha said.

The Haya Centre itself will be the scene of a visit on Thursday morning, in which the children will get involved in painting, sculpture, puppetry and all sorts of crafts activities available at the centre. Music will be present in the form of the Jordanian *dabke* folk dance.

On Thursday afternoon, the young visitors will be guests of Queen Noor for tea at the Nadwa Palace.

Music on site

Besides touring historical and important sites in the capital, the children will also be shown sites outside Amman. A trip to Petra on Wednesday has its own musical attraction: youths from Karak and Ma'an will perform for the junior visitors and their hosts, when they dance to Jordanian music right at the ancient site.

A tour of Jerash on Friday will also be enhanced by music when it

ends in Ajloun. There, at a scouts' camp, the party will be entertained after lunch by folk dancing and music performed by children of the camp.

Another tour will take them on Saturday to Umm Qais and the army's front lines, where they will lunch with soldiers and have a chance to listen to another kind of music—from the army band.

The day will end with a very rich and colourful musical and social event: a Jordanian wedding, acted out by members of the Irbid Youth Centre at Yarmouk University.

The preparations for this programme have been quite extensive, and involved many participants. Queen Noor herself, besides initiating the project, chaired many committee meetings preparing for it, while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made all the contacts with Arab governments.

Another of the major participants in organising and implementing the programme is the Ministry of Culture and Youth, which will constantly supervise the children and accompany them throughout the visit.

Supervisors from the ministry will be working closely with supervisors arriving with the children, one for each country. All the supervisors, as well as the guests and host children, will be staying in one hotel. The ministry has also offered its facilities at Al Hussein Youth City to be at the disposal of the children.

Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has provided all the tickets and travel arrangements, and has presents for the guests. It also plays an active role in the welcoming committee.

The Ministry of Tourism is also standing by with its own gifts, besides being ready to host the young travellers in its resthouses when they head to historical sites in the country.

The Friends of the Children, ready with their play, also have their own representative in the welcoming committee, and a supervisor in charge of the Jordanian children.

Besides musical performances by the army band, the armed forces will also provide a doctor and a nurse to accompany the group at all times.

The Ministry of Information will be contributing with the most tangible outcome of the project: audio tapes of Jordanian folk music and a video tape covering the visit to be produced and telecast by Jordan Television. An information kit including copies of this material will be given to each country's representatives to take home with them.

A less tangible, but more important, aim is to achieve closer cultural ties between the children, that will reflect in the future on the ties between Arab countries.

"A wonderful idea," Mr. Sawalha said—"I hope Her Majesty's endeavour will snowball into a cultural and arts activity."

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* An exhibition of finds from excavations at Jerash and Tell Mazar is on display from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., at the University of Jordan museum.

* An exhibition of photos by students of Yarmouk University, at the university's gallery in Irbid.

Party

* Ukaz Club (U.K. alumni club) will give a launching party, at 7

p.m., at the British Council in Jabal Amman. All graduates of U.K. universities are welcome

Films

* The University of Jordan Alumni club presents a film in Arabic entitled "Empire M.", at 7 p.m., at the club premises.

* "Delta's Alert", the second film in the Romanian film week, which will be shown at 8 p.m., at the Haya Arts Centre in Shmeisani. (Arabic sub-titles)

* The University of Jordan Alumni Club presents a film in Arabic entitled "Empire M.", at 7 p.m., at the club premises.

Arab specialised federations begin ninth meeting

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Petra) — Chairmen and secretaries general of the councils of Arab specialised federations opened their ninth meeting at the Sberaton Palace Hotel today.

Addressing the opening session Mr. Mohammad Al Sharif, the acting secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), spoke about the role of specialised federations in achieving Arab economic integration, especially in the fields of agriculture and industry, as well as monetary and financial activities. He also pointed out the achievements of the specialised federations and their exchange of expertise and cooperation in overcoming technological problems.

Mr. Sharif proposed the establishment of more joint Arab ventures and an increase in the exchange of expertise in marketing and production. Also speaking at the first session was a representative of the Arab League, Mr. Nafez Al Daqqaq; the director general of the Arab Federation for Industrial Development, Mr. Ayyad Al Azabi, and the regional director of the Arab Office for Agricultural Development, Dr. Fahd Al Azab.

The meeting is organised by the Arab League General Secretariat in cooperation with the CAEU, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab

Campaign for health awareness

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Petra) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies will help the Health Ministry carry out a health awareness campaign which will start on Thursday, it was announced here today.

Agreement has been reached between the two sides to organise documentary film shows, lectures on hygiene and health protection and the distribution of booklets, brochures and pamphlets advising families on health matters and how to fight contagious diseases. These activities will take place at 10 different centres run by voluntary societies and at clubs in Amman and its suburbs.

The campaign will start at the Arab women society's centre in Jabal Jofeh on Thursday, the announcement said.

Financial management seminar opens at AOAS

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (Petra) — A two-week seminar on financial management in Arab public institutions opened at the Amman-based Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences today.

Opening the seminar, the organisation's deputy director, Dr. Fahmi Shukri, outlined in a speech the importance of the seminar, which aims at developing the skills of staff working in financial departments and the exchange of expertise. Financial data play an important role in guiding

institutions' policies, and help to shape resolutions, Dr. Shukri said. Also addressing the 20 participants was Dr. Hani Abu Jihara, from the University of Jordan, the seminar's technical supervisor.

Participants will be oriented on modern theories and principles of financial management, and will be lectured on technological aids that can help improve their skills in preparing budgets and conducting analysis of financial reports. Auditors and directors of financial departments from various Arab public institutions are attending the seminar.

Pakistani independence day celebrated in chancery fete

AMMAN, Aug. 15 — The Pakistani community in Jordan celebrated Pakistani independence day yesterday at the chancery of Pakistan in Jabal Luweibdeh.

In the morning, the Pakistani flag was hoisted at the chancery, and the national anthem was played and sung by the community. Mr. Ghayoor Ahmed, director of affairs, said a few words about the importance of this day

for all Pakistanis. In the evening, a larger gathering of Pakistanis was addressed by Dr. Mansoor Alvi, Mr. Badar Hashmi and Dr. Mujahid Kazmi. These all stressed the point that Pakistan is still far from its destination — the Islamic way of life — set by its founder, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah. The speeches were followed by a musical programme which continued into the late evening.

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Fall - Winter 81 - 82

Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD

Managing Editor: J. D. SHU'AYR

Head Office: JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION, P.O. Box 5716, Amman, Jordan

Telephone: 67171-3-34

Telex: JORTIMES

Subscription rates are available on request.



Ceteris paribus

By Dr. Majdi Sabri

THE LAST few days witnessed a thorough discussion of the second five-year development plan (1981-1985). The discussion was chaired by the prime minister with the active participation of both public and private sectors.

The successful implementation of this plan will accelerate the development process, and will contribute to the economic and social welfare of this country.

The major appeal of a development plan is that it can significantly influence the pace and the direction of economic development. This, by itself, is an extremely difficult task to achieve because of the complexity of the economic variables which affect the development process. Economic planners, whoever they are and in whatever country they operate, are forced to make certain assumptions related to the expected behaviour of certain variables.

The complicated functional relationships among a large number of interrelated economic variables may also force them to confine their analysis to a small number of variables at a time, on the assumption that all other things remain unchanged or, as some economists are fond of putting it, *ceteris paribus*.

The achievement of the major objectives of a certain development plan relies heavily on the planner's skill in making accurate predictions, and on the behaviour of other factors which will have been assumed equal. Any unpredictable changes in one or more of these factors will inevitably affect the plan's achievements.

It is crystal clear that the Jordanian economic planners have put a tremendous effort into the new development plan. Their aim throughout the preparation stage for the plan has consistently been to bring the closer to the optimal allocation of resources. However, their effective role during the implementation stage must go further beyond the issue of progress reports.

What is really needed is a continuous and thorough evaluation of the plan's achievements, with the participation of both the public and the private sectors. The aim of such an evaluation will be to update the plan and to modify it when necessary. This will be the only way to alleviate the harmful effects of unpredictable changes.

Unconvincing

THE FUNNIES never end. Now, we are told, the United States wants to create a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. That is, in itself, a fine idea, and one that has been proposed and supported by the Arab World for many years. But who's kidding whom? Is the United States proposing a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East, or only in the Arab World? The stark facts are that Israel already has nuclear bomb capabilities (based on enriched uranium stolen from American facilities, no less), and certainly has between 10 and 20 nuclear warheads already manufactured and ready for use.

If the United States is suggesting an effort to keep nuclear weapons out of the entire Middle East, including Israel, then we welcome the idea and will work actively to promote it. But if the American leadership is simply proposing another skewed, shameful scheme by which Israel will be exempted from following the rules of accepted international conduct, then our reply is negative. The United States must keep in mind that it has become a non-credible party in this part of the world. We rarely believe its statements, and, more often than not, we no longer trust its intentions or respect its conduct in the region. Furthermore, we have yet to see any convincing proof that its massive support for Israel is matched by any sense of responsibility for the ravages of Israel's runaway militarism in the Middle East. If the nuclear-free zone proposal is to include Israel, we would like to know how and if Israel is to be included in the scheme. Until then, we regard the whole matter as unconvincing.

Palestinian Self-determination

By H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Jordan Times starts publishing today major excerpts of H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan's new book: *Palestinian Self-determination*. The book has been published recently by Quartet Books.

THIS STUDY is supplementary to an earlier study of the juridical status of the City of Jerusalem which was published in November 1979. Although it is not feasible to make a clear separation of the legal issues concerning Jerusalem, on the one hand, and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on the other, as they are essentially inter-related, the City and the territories with which this study is concerned, present certain distinct legal features. It is generally conceded that the Arab-Israeli dispute in the Near East is, in legal terms, unique, both in its background and its development. The key legal issues also present certain distinctive characteristics that reflect this unique quality. The Arab-Zionist dispute has proved intractable at least since 1936 when an accommodation might have been reached. Since the termination of the British Mandate in 1948, the dispute has caused four wars and a wide miscellany of acts of violence. At the present time the dispute constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace. The increasing and close involvement of two Great Powers, the USA and the USSR, the sophistication of the weaponry available to the disputants, the oil embargo imposed after the 1973 War, contemporary Israeli intransigence, and the mounting aspirations of the Palestinian people, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, have all played a part in exacerbating the sharpness of the dispute. The long drawn-out tragedy of the Palestinian refugees from their homelands, the mounting strength and confidence of Israel, the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty of March 1979, and its impact upon the alignment of the Arab States, have combined to make the political situation in the Near East both fluid and dangerous. The impact of the oil embargo of 1973 has probably been one of the major factors in the lowered economic well-being of the international community.

extension of the influence of the USSR in the area. The resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict does not fall within the exclusive grasp of the USA. Such success as the USA may have gained by furthering the peace initiatives carried out by Egypt towards Israel cannot be assumed to be available for resolving the Arab-Israeli dispute and the future of the Palestinians. The very success of the USA as the 'accoucheur' of the Arab-Israeli Peace Treaty of March 1979 may work to the detriment of peaceful endeavours on its part directed to such critical issues as the future of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jerusalem, the return of the Palestinian refugees, Israel's withdrawal and the disbandment of all Israeli settlements in the non-Israeli territories controlled by Israel.

What then, it may be asked, is the value of a study of the legal issues embedded in the disputes concerning the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights? The isolation and analysis of those legal issues which are considered central to the current Arab-Israeli dispute can play a useful role in any attempt to move towards reconciliation of the disputants, the preparation of a dialogue between them and other interested parties, and preparing the foundations of the proposals for future peaceful relations in the area. There is also a certain value in 'clarifying' the legal perspectives both in the historical background of the dispute and in formulating and identifying the issues that are fundamental at the present time.

The dispute has gone through many phases since 1922 when the British Mandate over Palestine was established. Each of these phases, as with all aspects of international relations, has its own legal aspect. As one phase gave way to another, fresh and more complex legal issues emerged. The aspirations of the international community in the post-1945 era are expressed in Article I (1) of the UN Charter: '... to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace'. The fact that this intention has too often been thwarted in the post-1945 era in no way destroys its moral and juridical value.

No dialogue designed to reach a peaceful solution of disputes can proceed without hearing the claims of the adversaries and appraising their strengths and weaknesses. This applies to the legal claims that lie beneath the political demands. Law is about life or it is of little value. This is no less the case in international relations. Abstract justice is probably too high an ambition in inter-State disputes. States are composed of individuals, governing and governed. The UN Charter relates 'justice' to 'international law', and with good reason. If international law is the body of principles and rules accepted by States as binding upon them in the conduct of their relationships, then international law is the common base of agreement from which attempts to resolve inter-State and other international differences must be approached.

War, as Grotius pointed out over three centuries ago, is the point at which judicial settlement has failed, the critical point at

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y: Washington's reported efforts to seek a treaty against nuclear weapons in the Middle East clearly reveals U.S. intentions to make Israel the exclusive possessor of such weapons in the region. Consequently this would offer Israel the chance to maintain its military superiority, and would ensure continued Zionist-American hegemony and domination of the whole region.

The United States realises that Israel is the only party in the Middle East which has nuclear weapons, and is the only party which has not so far signed the nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty; and it continues to resist attempts to impose international supervision over its Dimona nuclear reactor despite its claims that the plant is being employed for peaceful purposes.

It is clear then that the U.S. is launching its efforts for a treaty now in the wake of Israel's raid on the nuclear reactor in Baghdad with the hope of impeding Iraqi efforts to reconstruct the plant.

Of course the U.S. will seek to pressure France and other nations to prevent their cooperation with Iraq in carrying out its project. We would like to ask Washington whether Israel would ever honour any nuclear treaties, and whether Israel would allow others to deprive it of the nuclear weapons it now possesses.

The Arabs, if given favourable answers to these questions, would certainly accept Washington's proposals and will be willing to cooperate in making the region a nuclear-free zone.

This study is limited to the confines of its title. That title excludes a number of other controversial legal matters, although some of them are germane to the contemporary status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This study is not concerned with the legal status of Jerusalem, although it is manifest that no settlement of the future of the West Bank or Gaza Strip can be divorced from the future of the city.

In October 1974, Arab Heads of State and Government declared their affirmation of 'the right of the Arab Palestinian people to the return of its homeland and its right of self-determination', and recognized the PLO as 'the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people'. Soon after, the General Assembly (by 105 votes to four, with twenty abstentions) invited the PLO to participate in its proceedings. On 22 November 1974 the General Assembly passed (by eight-seventy votes to eight, with thirty-seven abstentions) Resolution 3236 (XXX) establishing international recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people. In 1975 the Assembly established a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (known informally as the Committee on Palestinian Rights) now composed of twenty-three members and ten observers.

Such factors heighten the tension between Israeli and Palestinian political ambitions. The Israelis have become more demanding about their national security and the recognition of Israel by the Arab neighbour States. The Palestinians have become more insistent and emphatic that they will be content with nothing less than a Palestinian State in the territory of the former Mandate of Palestine in which Israel has been militarily present and dominant since the June 1967 War. At the same time Israel, in its new 'forward' policies, has shown increasing reluctance to withdraw from the territories it has occupied since that war, in particular, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the eastern City of Jerusalem and its environs. As an adjunct to the territorial sovereignty claim of the Palestinians, and the Israeli denial thereof, there is the ever-present refugee question. Three million six hundred thousand Palestinians now live as refugees outside the territory of the former Palestine Mandate. This situation is, in its turn, exacerbated by the increas-

divisive issues present in this area of the world. They are interlinked and mutually agitate each other. Among these divisive factors lie the ancient disputes about the Holy Places sacred to the three monotheistic religions of the world: Muslim, Jewish and Christian. The Holy Places of these three religions, formerly all within the confines of the Palestine Mandate, are now under the exclusive control and surveillance of Israel. The proposal by Israel that Israeli territorial sovereignty over the areas in which the Holy Places are located can be accommodated with functional autonomy for the three religions concerned, is acceptable neither to the neighbouring Arab States, the Palestinian Arabs, nor to the large numbers of Muslims in the rest of the world.

The Near East Arab-Israeli dispute consists of layers of divisive issues that cannot easily be separated one from another. The accumulative force of so many deep divisions, diverse in nature, lasting over more than half a century and exacerbated by recent developments, constitute a volatile situation which could erupt at any time into a major outbreak of armed conflict not confined to the territories of Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Aside from cautious recognition of UN Resolutions, neither party shows any inclination to reach a compromise, to negotiate their respective claims, or even a willingness for bilateral or multilateral dialogue. Some Arabs consider that the answer to this dangerous situation lies with the USA. However, that country is itself placed in a dilemma in relation to the Arab-Israeli confrontation. The internal and external policies of the USA have, until now, displayed a steady support of Israel and its economic and military demands. There is, however, a heavy US dependence on oil from Arab States, particularly from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Also, US external policies in the Near East are designed to counter any

AL DUSTOUR: It has become evident now that Israel's Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's mandate in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip will usher in the most dangerous phase yet of the Zionist oppressive rule.

Perhaps this mandate signals the start of the final countdown for total Israeli annexation of Arab land as declared by Prime Minister Menachem Begin before the Knesset.

No matter how hard Sharon will try to make the autonomy rule seem attractive, and whatever his efforts will be to lure the Arab inhabitants towards his web, he can deceive no one. Arabs under Israeli rule know for sure that the Zionist strategy remains unchanged — based on aggression, expansionism and domination of Arab territory.

The Arabs in general, and the Palestinian people in particular, realise that Sharon is one of their most wicked and bitter enemies who has exercised a policy of terrorism and oppression over the Arab inhabitants.

Throughout his political and military careers, Sharon has been intent on encouraging Zionist extremists to establish settlements on confiscated Arab land and offering them protection and facilities to achieve that goal. He is a member of Begin's government which had won the election on the basis of adherence to the Zionist principles and ideology which considers the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as an integral part of the Zionist state. Surely, this government would not have granted Sharon his mandate had it not reckoned in advance the programme which he will implement, and his efficiency in handling this task. Therefore the proposed dialogue with the Palestinians which Sharon is about to embark on is nothing but a snare to trap a few local inhabitants whom he hopes to bring to the negotiating table.

Of course the Israeli government knows in advance that the Arab inhabitants will reject the autonomy rule since it is no more than another form of occupation designed to keep them under the total mercy of the Zionist state. When finally the autonomy plan fails altogether, the Israeli government will tell the world that the Arabs do not want to cooperate with Israel.

In view of the situation, the Arab states should not stand idly by and leave their brethren to the merciless enemies. They must find more effective means for supporting their brethren's steadfastness and should adopt speedy and unanimous action to bring about international pressure to bear on Israel and prevent it from executing its malignant designs.

Added to these factors, the internal policies of the State of Israel have been marked by a mounting resurgence of its ambition to revive Biblical Israel as political reality. The concept of 'Eretz Israel' is no longer a dream, but has been implemented by the Government of Israel, particularly that of Menachem Begin.

The peace concluded between Israel and Egypt in March 1979 has been ambivalent in its political results. One major area of conflict may have been removed, but it has accentuated the likelihood of conflict in other directions. The Palestinians have become conscious that the wrongs they have suffered over the last half century are slowly attracting the support of the international community of States. They are aware that their leadership, the PLO, is becoming recognized as an important political force in the world.

In 1974 the UN General Assembly conferred on the PLO the status of observer in the United Nations. The PLO has now

formed into a human right in two UN International Conventions on Human Rights of 1966.

Ancillary legal questions behind those cited above. Prominent among them is the finality of the acquisition of territory by force, recognition of States, the relationship of States to the UN, the lawfulness of a belligerency between Members of the UN generally, and after a general armistice, and the international status of the Palestinians and the leadership, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

These legal questions do not exhaust the legal complexities of the current Arab-Israeli dispute, but they tend to dominate other legal questions and to bring part dependent upon better legal answers to them. It is also necessary for the just point out that international law has itself developed and changed considerably during the past few years. Thus, the 'inter-temporal' factor has to be kept in view, attempting a sound analysis of the legal situation at any particular stage in the unfolding of the history of Palestine and the Palestinians.

This study is limited to the confines of its title. That title excludes a number of other controversial legal matters, although some of them are germane to the contemporary status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This study is not concerned with the legal status of Jerusalem, although it is manifest that no settlement of the future of the West Bank or Gaza Strip can be divorced from the future of the city.

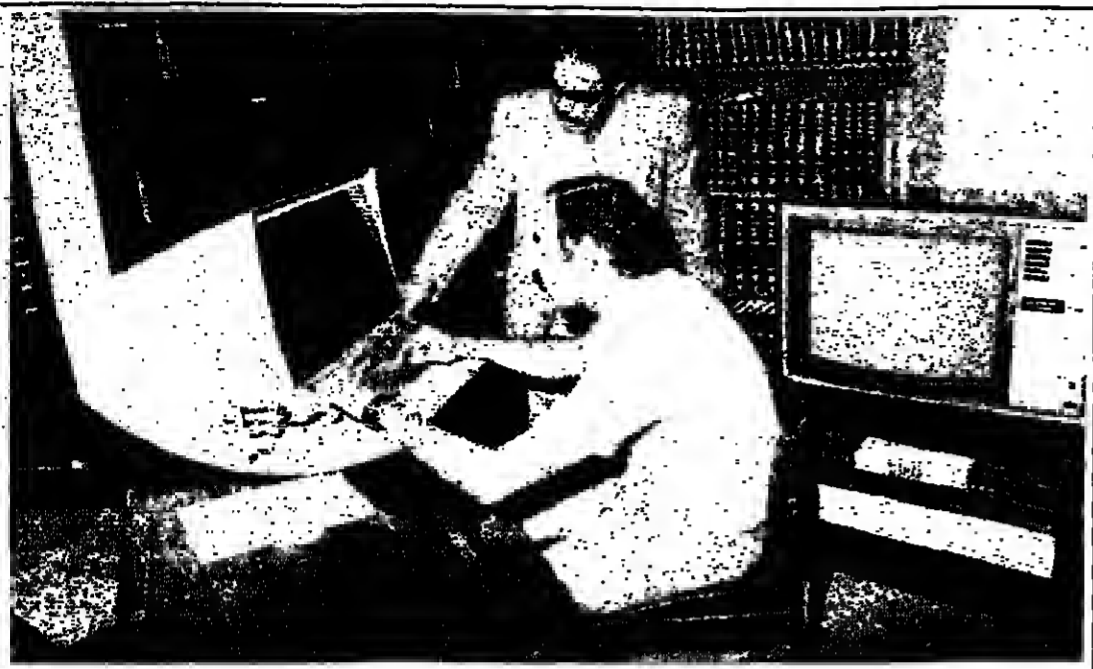
By way of caution it is stressed that the dispute with which this study is concerned cannot be resolved exclusively by legal considerations. Such considerations cannot, however, be excluded from the negotiations and conclusion of any settlement that one day be reached. The civilian

The peace concluded between Israel and Egypt in March 1979 has been ambivalent in its political results. One major area of conflict may have been removed, but it has accentuated the likelihood of conflict in other directions.

A further fundamental legal issue is the nature of the authority which has been, and is being, exercised *de facto* in those territories, i.e., the authority exercised by Israel since 1967 to the present time. The legal nature of that authority determines the lawfulness and unlawfulness of the acts of administration and control performed by Israel therein during the last fourteen years, including the right of Israel to remain in those areas and the conditions it is legally entitled to demand, if any, before its withdrawal from such territories. Such legal questions flow from the nature of belligerent occupation, control of 'administered areas', purported annexation, quasi-trusteeship, and the right of self-defence.

As to the future, an important legal issue will be the meaning and significance of the principle of self-determination of peoples, referred to in Article I (2) of the UN Charter: '... to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples...' This principle has undergone considerable development since 1945. The embryonic form of this principle lay at the root of the concept of the Mandate of 1922. This 'principle' has now been trans-

Keeping track of records and reading



For archives, automation means the preservation of records on microfiche

THE DEPARTMENT of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives (DNLDA) as many and diverse activities; it is with the introduction of archives into Jordan that it is making great progress, according to Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, the department's director.

The department tries to treat all archival materials in such a way that they will lend themselves to automation, Dr. Sharkas told the Jordan Times.

In the libraries this means the system will eventually be computerised; but in archives it means the use of microfilm — which is already the way two government offices are now operating. Both the Passport Department and the Traffic Department this year started filing their day-to-day records — the active archives — on a microfilm system designed by the DNLDA, so far successfully. The army is now applying for a storing and retrieval system through microfilm.

Dr. Sharkas was elected last year as president of the Arab regional branch of the International Council of Archives — an important body in its field. It is via this institute, scholarships being varied from the regional board, at it was decided each Arab country should sponsor 10 students to study archives at the Arab Archivists' Institute in Baghdad, which is a two-year diploma course after general education. Jordan sent off almost its full

quota of students last year, and the return of these pupils as qualified archivists will help the development of archives here considerably. The DNLDA has also made



Dr. Ahmad Sharkas

In the second part of a two-part series, Meg Abu Hamdan looks at the Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives work to promote archival and library services.

substantial progress in its drive to establish more libraries in the country — not an easy task, as the department had to start at the grass roots of the problem, by increasing people's awareness of the value of reading and by encouraging the habit, which is something that is not very developed here. The reason for this is obscure, especially so when Dr. Sharkas reiterates the fact that "Islamic culture has always urged people to read. In medieval times there were 3-5 million Islamic manuscripts scattered all over the world, which at that time exceeded the output of any other culture. But in recent times, perhaps for political, social and economic reasons, people have turned away from reading."

One way of encouraging a return to reading has been the celebration of an annual Book Week, which the Department organises for every first week in April. Dr. Sharkas was particularly happy about this year's response to the occasion. "When we first started the National Book Weeks, the only participants were from the department itself," he said. "This year, however, every district in the country became involved. There were panel discussions at the University of Jordan, a children's book display in Zarqa, I gave a lecture at the Writers' Association and Irbid and Karak held their own book exhibitions too."

Another way of stimulating interest in books are the children's reading competitions in which participants are asked to read a certain number of books, on which they will be later asked questions. "All the various levels have shown improvement," Dr. Sharkas said.

The biggest obstacle faced by Dr. Sharkas when he started the department was the lack of qualified manpower. So almost immediately in 1978, with the support of the British Council, the department introduced a library science, documentation and archives post-graduate diploma course at the University of Jordan. Graduates of this two-year course are now teaching in community colleges and schools, or are

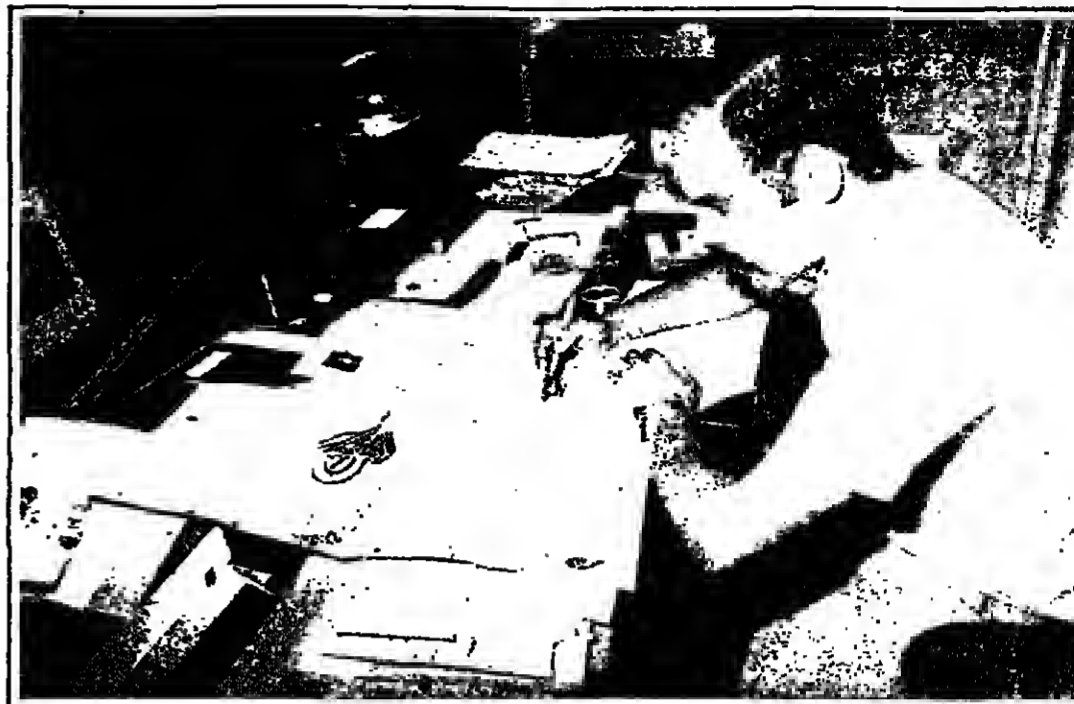
employed at the DNLDA and libraries. The following year, library studies was introduced as one of the vocational training courses in the comprehensive school system. Teaching classification, cataloguing and the significance of books, it proved to be a popular choice among girls; and this year will see the graduation of the first pupils, who will form another supporting group.

Finally, in 1980 library science courses began in six community colleges, and when they graduate in another year the students will fill many vacancies, teaching in schools and becoming assistant librarians.

All these efforts have certainly increased public awareness, as demonstrated by the fact that recently Dr. Sharkas received the first request from a community for a public district library. Using this opportunity as a case study for future district libraries, many facts have been obtained about the area, the social orientation of the community, the number of children and other indicators. A site has been allocated, but Dr. Sharkas is not yet willing, until further work has been done, to reveal the location.

In the meantime, work goes on towards the establishment of a National Central Public Library. This will be the country's largest library, and already a nucleus of 20,000 books has been gathered together. These are stored at the department's centre near the Third Circle in Jabal Amman and its old offices in Wadi Saqra, and can now be used by anyone.

Finding out what books are available will become very easy when the National Union Catalogue has been compiled. This catalogue will list all the books that are available in the country, including all books at the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, the Royal Scientific Society and other institutions. A person wanting a particular book would then look in the catalogue to see where it is, a telex would be sent to the centre where the book is being held and the book would then be despatched to the library



Keeping close track of vital records (Staff photos by Harout Balikgeem)

most convenient for that individual. In effect, this is an inter-library loan system.

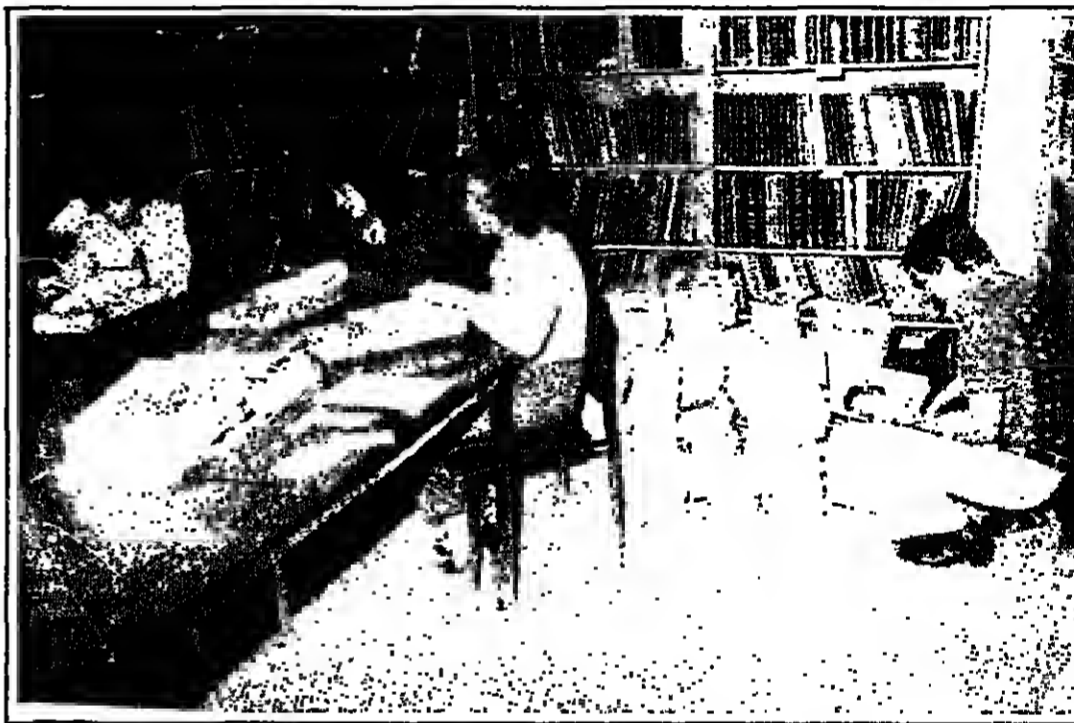
This method, besides giving easy access to all the available books, has two main advantages. First, the books will be spread all over the country, and not accumulated in one centre; and second, instead of buying 10 copies of the same book for distribution to each

different library, the department can buy 10 different titles.

Eventually it is hoped there will be a network of small public libraries throughout the country, all connected to the central library, which will be located in the capital.

This year, money has been allocated for the drawing up of proper working plans from the sketches

that have been submitted for the design of the National Central Public Library. No site has yet been finally chosen for this multi-purpose complex, but among the ideas for its location are the Sports City complex or the area near the amusement park in Ras Al Ain, which is an up-and-coming commercial area, central and accessible to all.



Recording library resources systematically

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Fourth week of Premier Division

Faisally share leadership with Ramtha

AMMAN, Aug. 15 (J.T.) — The fourth week of the Premier Division ended with Ramtha and Faisally sharing top position. Wihdat was forced into second place after drawing against Amman 3-3 on Thursday night. Jazeera shared second position with Wihdat after their victory over Al Jeil yesterday.

Yesterday's matches included Hussein vs Ein Karem, Ramtha vs Ahli and Jazeera vs Al Jeil.

and the scoreline at 3-1.

Ramtha 3 Al Ahli 0

Al Ahli just could not get it right yesterday in the face of a very determined Ramtha. The last few minutes of the game saw a collapse of the Al Ahli defence. Ramtha could not resist the temptation and scored their three goals in eight minutes.

The score could have been much larger but the woodwork and bad luck denied Ramtha this chance.

Jazeera 2 Al Jeil 0

Two goals gave Jazeera a win and added to the celebrations still

going on after winning the first ever Football Association Trophy last week.

The first half saw no goals although Al Jeil played a very disorganised game and Jazeera just could not take advantage of Al Jeil's mistakes.

Al Jeil performance did not improve in the second half much to the dislike of their supporters who must have thought that hav-

ing a cup of tea was more exciting.

Jazeera woke up to the fact that the chances were there for the taking and soon enough scored the first goal. Jazeera's confidence grew after they had scored but could not build up enough pressure to score more goals. Jazeera scored their second and final goal in injury time to end the match at 2-0 and take second position in the Premier Division standings.

PREMIER DIVISION STANDINGS

Table with 8 columns: Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Rows include Ramtha, Faisally, Jazeera, Wihdat, Hussein, Al Ahli, Amman, Ein Karem, Al Jeil, Orthodox.

Protests continue as All Blacks win the first test

WELLINGTON, Aug. 15 (R) — Police arrested 150 people in anti-apartheid protests in three cities today coinciding with the first rugby international match between South Africa and New Zealand in Christchurch.

About 6,000 demonstrators chanting "don't play rugby with a fascist state" marched on the match venue and some clashed with police.

Riot police baton-charged a group of 200 protesters who tried to break through police lines into the ground. Twelve demon-

strators were later treated in hospital but no serious injuries were reported.

An estimated 2,000 police, nearly half the country's total force, were deployed in Christchurch which had been braced since yesterday for serious trouble during the match, won by New Zealand's All Blacks by 14 points to nine.

Police said that of the 150 arrests, mostly for disorderly behaviour, less than 30 were made in Christchurch. The others were in Auckland and Wellington

where protest marches disrupted traffic.

The South Africans, who have been tightly guarded throughout their two-month New Zealand tour, were smuggled into the ground before dawn for today's match. Police said today's protests were mostly orderly and low key.

The start of the match was delayed by five minutes while officials checked the playing surface after some protesters had run onto the pitch.

In Auckland, eight protesters stormed into an Air New Zealand

airliner as it was preparing to take off for Wellington. They stayed in the plane with the 90 passengers for half an hour before being ejected by police.

Two demonstrators climbed a television mast in Wellington to protest against the TV transmission of the match to South Africa.

A New Zealand broadcasting corporation spokesman said the transmission was not interrupted and the only danger was to the demonstrators.

Electromagnet brings bones together



A new method of fracture treatment using the electromagnetic pulses applied at a British hospital. Electro-magnetic pulses are used to speed-up the healing in cases where bones have to respond to normal treatment and might otherwise require prolonged stay in hospital. A small and inexpensive transformer converts mains electricity into electric pulses which pass through coils attached to each side of plaster on the patient's limb. magnetic field created induces

a flow of current in the region of the fracture. The pulser unit and coils are portable and easy to operate — enabling the patient to be treated at home. In most cases treatment lasting 22 hours per day for between 4 to 6 weeks has proved successful. Researchers at Kent University and the Kent and Canterbury Hospital are currently carrying out experiments to determine how the electric current affects the re-growth of bone tissue and what can be done to improve the process.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by I. Judah Koolyk

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a 'Yestarday's Puzzle Solved' section with a grid and answers.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 16, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to express peaceful ways of living and to avoid arguments or adverse results that has been bothering you. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Meditation can reveal how best to gain your finest aims. Study both sides of any matter before coming to a definite decision. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get out of that bad mood you're in and strive for more harmony at home. Find a better way to handle regular chores. GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't burden others with your problems but handle them quietly by yourself and to the best of your ability. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good day to handle personal affairs. Engage in amusements in afternoon but safeguard your reputation. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't become involved in outside activities for the time being. Follow your intuition which is most accurate at this time. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study civic conditions that could prove advantageous to you. Try to clear up a situation that has been confusing to you. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take the time to extend a helping hand to a friend who needs your help now. Build up your self-esteem for the future. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Showing others that you are a responsible person is wise now. Don't run off on any foolish tangents at this time. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Show good friends that you are truly interested in their welfare. Make plans to have more abundance in the days ahead. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Consult with an expert before making definite plans on a new project you have in mind. Be more optimistic. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more alert to opportunities coming your way. Rid yourself of limitations and make plans for a successful future. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Look over your environment and make plans for improvement. Plan new week's activities before retiring. IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will know intuitively how to handle any difficult problem that may come up. Teach your progeny not to lose temper when put in a challenging position, otherwise a wonderful quality in this chart could be lost. "The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"Some guys wanna see you about some money I owe."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Word game section with scrambled words: CAGIM, VOYCE, MOOBBA, TINKTE. Includes a cartoon of a man at a bank and instructions for the game.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN. Bridge game section with bidding and play instructions for various hands.

WORLD

Kania, Jaruzelski return as Glemp urges restraint

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (R) — Polish chief Stanislaw Kania left the Crimea for home today after meeting Kremlin boss Leonid Brezhnev against a backdrop of preparations for major Soviet manoeuvres around Poland.

Mr. Kania, accompanied by Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, arrived at Presidre Brezhnev's holiday retreat yesterday for consultations on Poland's continuing political troubles and food shortages.

A Tass news agency report gave no details of their talks yesterday but said a joint communique would be published.

Western diplomats in Moscow believe Mr. Brezhnev would have urged Mr. Kania to take a hard line against any further strike calls. The Soviet media has made it clear in recent weeks it believes the Solidarity trade union is aiming to overthrow the Polish Com-

munist Party. The 74-year-old Kremlin leader will almost certainly have reiterated assurances, made at two previous summits with Mr. Kania, that the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact allies would render any assistance to support the Polish Party, the diplomats said. Last Thursday Moscow announced week-long military manoeuvres along Poland's land frontier with Byelorussia and the Soviet Baltic states as well as on the Baltic Sea. Western diplomats believe the manoeuvres, which begin on Sept. 4, could be intended to maintain pressure on both government and

Solidarity leaders. But there was no evidence to suggest plans for military intervention.

Next week the trade union plans a strike in support of demands for more access to the media.

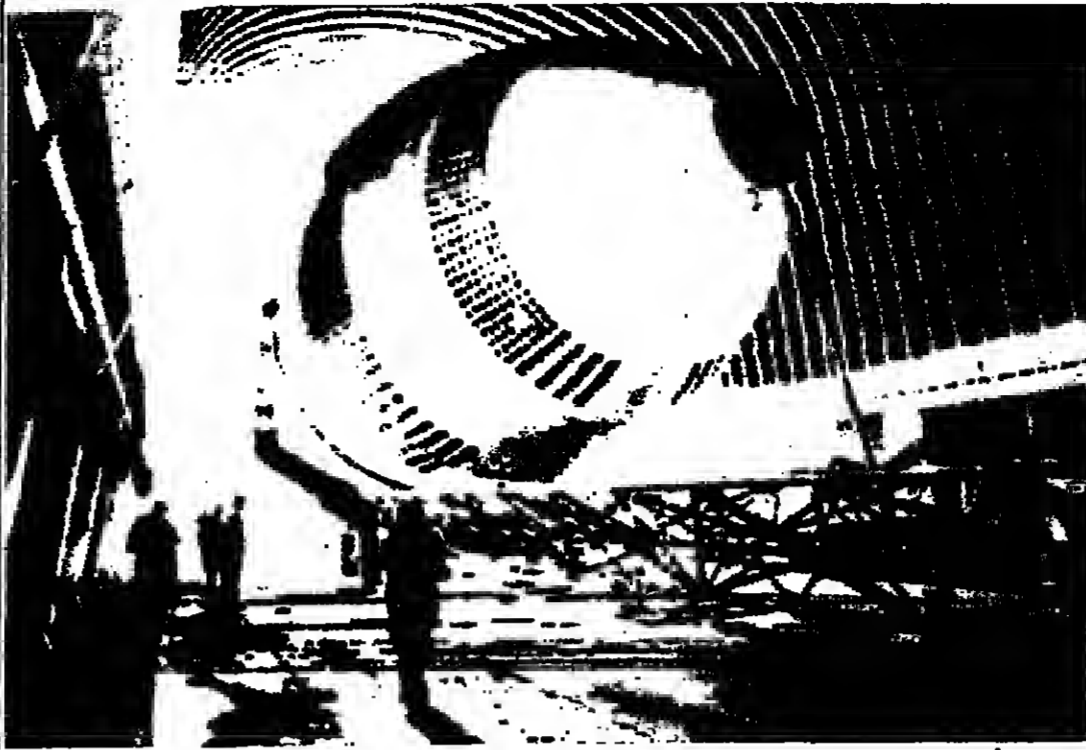
In Czestochowa, Polish Catholic primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp indirectly criticised protest marches in his country in his first major public address today.

Speaking to around 300,000 pilgrims who made an assumption day journey to Poland's holiest shrine here, Archbishop Glemp also called for moderation and cooperation on all sides.

His remarks appeared to be directed at a number of marches over food shortages, which appear to have ceased following an appeal by the independent union Solidarity, but more particularly at a planned march on Warsaw starting Monday in protest against the detention of political prisoners.

The government has said it will use all available means to stop the march, and Solidarity made a strong appeal last night for it to be called off.

Space Shuttle tank undergoes testing



The 'lox tank,' the liquid oxygen portion of the external tank of the Space Shuttle, was shipped from Marshall Space Flight Centre to NASA's Mishoud Assembly Facility in New Orleans. The tank, which measures 27 feet in diameter and 50 feet long, was used in structural testing and Mishoud will use it to check out cooling and equipment for the lightweight version of the Space Shuttle. (A.P. Wirephoto)

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Salisbury to be renamed after tribal chief

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Salisbury, the name of this country's capital since whites settled here over decades ago, will soon be changed to Harare, the name of a black tribal chief who was living here when the settlers arrived. The capital was named after Lord Salisbury, the British prime minister at the time when the first British settlers arrived in the 1890s to annex the territory for Queen Victoria. Harare was a local tribal chief when the whites pitched their tents and planted the union jack to signal the beginning of an era of white minority rule in what was called Rhodesia.

Billy Carter disclaims Libyan ties

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Billy Carter has told the U.S. Justice Department that he is no longer an agent of the Libyan government, according to documents filed with the department. In a final statement submitted to the department's foreign agents registration unit on Aug. 6, the younger brother of former President Jimmy Carter said he had terminated his activities on behalf of the radical government. Nevertheless, the Justice Department has not closed its books entirely on the affair which led to special Senate Justice Department investigations and embarras President Carter in the months before last year's election.

Indians end Bangladesh enclaves siege

DACCA, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Armed Indian nationals have ended their siege around the Bangladesh enclaves of Dahwagan and Angarpota, it was reported today. In a telephone interview, the deputy commissioner the Rangpur district said emergency supplies of food, medicine and other essential commodities were being sent to the enclave now that the siege is over. Relations between India and Bangladesh deteriorated sharply following reports of death from starvation in the enclaves because of the siege by Indian nationals. Bangladesh has lodged a protest with India over the incident.

Three Japanese climbers lost in China

HONG KONG, Aug. 15 (R) — Three Japanese mountaineers are missing in an attempt to scale the 7,719-metre Mount Kongur in China's Xinjiang region, the New China News Agency (NCNA) has said. The agency quoted Ryvichi Kotani, leader of the Japanese expedition, as saying in Peking on arrival from Xinjiang that team members were conducting search for the missing climbers. The trio began their assault on the peak on July 20, the agency said. Two days later bad weather interrupted their ascent and they were lost to sight on July 31. "Base camp observers speculated the three were lost on their way back after conquering the peak," the agency said.

Cops and robbers use pigeons in the game

HONG KONG, Aug. 15 (R) — Police are trying to home in on a pigeon-fancier with a criminal bent. He has been threatening for the past month to blow up the office of an oil company unless he is paid 470,000 dollars (\$80,000) to be delivered by pigeons. Officials refuse to discuss the case but informed sources say it is being treated seriously, especially after 20 pigeons were left at a pick-up point, with instructions on how payment should be made. Police released the birds but they carried electronic devices instead of money and were followed by a helicopter. But they lost track of the flock and the next day the company had an angry telephone call reporting that only three birds had returned to their loft and ooze had a money. This week, several warning calls later, the extortionist delivered another basket, this time with six pigeons. They were released by police but managed to flutter only a few hundred feet before crashing back to earth. "May be they were overloaded with gadgets," one source said. "Certainly, they did not have any money. You would need a lot more than six or even 20 pigeons to carry 470,000 dollars." Police, meanwhile, are checking on bird-breeders in the colony.

People's Daily admits its shortcomings

PEKING, Aug. 15 (R) — The People's Daily, the staid and often turgid mouthpiece of the Chinese Communist Party, has acknowledged on its front page that its stories were too long. It devoted a third of the page to the topic, including a reader's letter saying: "The longer the articles, the fewer the people who read them." According to recent figures, the People's Daily's circulation has shrunk from six million several years ago to 5.3 million. The biggest selling newspaper in China, with a circulation of about 8.5 million, is a four-page tabloid called Reference News which consists largely of foreign news reports reprinted from foreign newspapers and news agencies. It would sell even more copies but foreign diplomats, journalists and businessmen are not allowed to buy it.

Indian oil state on strike

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (R) — A bomb exploded on a railway line at Pandu in India's northeastern state of Assam today as normal life in the state was paralysed by a 24-hour general strike.

The track was damaged but no casualties were reported to the explosion. It was the only incident in the strike, called by leaders of a 22-month-old agitation against foreign immigrants.

The strike went ahead despite an official announcement last night that the Indian government had invoked new anti-strike powers to ban stoppages in the oil-producing state for six months.

The stoppage, which began yesterday and was due to end at 7 p.m. (1330 GMT) today, was also staged in protest against the new anti-strike measures.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in a speech in Delhi today marking the 34th anniversary of India's independence that the ordinance to prohibit strikes in essential services had been misunderstood.

The government did not intend to suppress the working class, but there were some services where stoppages would mean untold hardship for people, she said.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) reported that armed police pickets had been posted and police patrols

increased in Assam today.

More than 290 people have died in the drawn-out agitation in the state, aimed mainly against illegal immigrants from Bangladesh.

At one time the agitators stopped the flow of oil from Assam and the action cost the country at least \$1.25 billion in lost oil production.

In her speech today Mrs. Gandhi told Indians to be extra vigilant because of what she called the piling up of arms in the country's neighbourhood.

She did not mention Pakistan by name, but was clearly referring to that country when she said "The piling up of arms in India's neighbourhood poses a danger to all... India will have to be extra vigilant."

Mrs. Gandhi also spoke of the difficulties people faced because of rising prices, and said the upward trend had been arrested. Hoarding, black marketeering and profiteering were partly to blame for the price rises, she added.

She defended the recent decision to buy 1.5 million tonnes of wheat from the U.S., saying it had been bought comparatively cheaply and would be kept as a buffer stock and to deter hoarders hoping to force up domestic prices.

Ethiopia allegedly forced 45,000 into mass labour

GENEVA, Aug. 14 (R) — The anti-slavery society has accused Ethiopia of rounding up 45,000 people for forced labour in the northern town of Humera last year and said at least 1,626 died as a result.

In a report to a United Nations panel on slavery, the London-based society said Ethiopian exiles reported that guards went from house to house rounding up people and abducted others on the street.

Tedesse Terrefe, Ethiopia's Geneva-based ambassador to the U.N.'s European Office and other international organisations, called on the slavery panel to discount the report, saying it was based on anti-government sources.

The anti-slavery society urged the U.N. group to ask the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to make a formal investigation.

Society secretary Peter Davies said a number of Ethiopians had volunteered to help gather the sesame harvest at a state farm in

western Tigray province on the promise of pay, food and housing. But when they arrived in Humera they found no shelter or medical treatment, rations were scarce, and they received no pay, he told the U.N. panel.

"According to Ethiopian government supervisors at Humera 1,626 people died during the whole operation," Mr. Davies said. "They included those who died from sickness, persons beaten or tortured to death, those shot whilst trying to escape and those who simply starved."

Io the report based on exile accounts, Mr. Davies said people had volunteered for work on the Humera state farm to escape unemployment in Addis Ababa and towns in Wollo and Gondar. "Their numbers, however, were insufficient," the report said. "Other volunteers were therefore press-ganged into service. Guards went from house to house rounding up people."

Other people reported they were beaten up by security guards and abducted on the streets. The workers for the state farm were herded into crowded trucks with no food on a six-day journey, the report stated.

At Humera there were no shelters and wood and grass had to be collected as far as 12 kilometres away, Mr. Davies said. The area was heavily guarded to prevent workers escaping, he reported. "If they needed medicine, they

had to buy it, but as no one received pay they were unable to get it and many died. Those who failed in their tasks were classified as counter-revolutionaries," he said. "Some of these counter-revolutionaries were sent to prison and never seen again."

Charles and Diana fly home

HURGHADA, Egypt, Aug. 15 (R) — Britain's newly-wed Prince Charles and his bride left here for home by air today after a three-day visit to Egypt, the first land stop of their honeymoon cruise to the royal yacht Britannia.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Mrs. Sadat flew from Alexandria to this Red Sea resort to bid farewell to the couple. Their V.C.-10 took off for the Royal Air Force base at Lossiemouth, near Balmoral, in Scotland.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Hurghada yesterday aboard the Britannia after passing through the Suez Canal on their voyage from Gibraltar, passing Sardinia, the Greek islands and Port Said.

They entertained Mr. and Mrs. Sadat at a banquet aboard Britannia at Port Said. Egyptian officials said President and Mrs. Sadat were keen to see the couple off as a gesture of esteem, friendship and amiable bilateral relations.

On Thursday, President Sadat presented the Prince with the Order of the Republic, first class, the highest Egyptian decoration open to foreigners who are not heads of state.

Top Yugoslav official dies



Stevan Doronjski

Born in 1919 in Krcedin, in the province of Vojvodina and a Serb by nationality, Stevan Doronjski completed high school in Sremski Karlovci and studied veterinary

medicine in Belgrade. He became a member of the Community Youth League (SKOJ) in 1937, and two years later, in 1939, joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY).

In the early months of the fascist occupation he organised the uprising in the district of Stara Pazova. After September 1941 he became political commissar of the Danube valley partisan detachment. After the war he performed a number of responsible public functions. He was elected to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) at its Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Congresses. At the Ninth Congress he was elected member of the Presidency of the LCY. At the Tenth and Eleventh Congresses of the LCY he was elected to the Presidency of the CC LCY. From Oct. 1979 till Oct. 1980 Mr. Doronjski was president of the Presidency of Central Committee of the LCY. Stevan Doronjski passed away on Aug. 13.

Rembrandt small enough to fit inside a coat stolen again

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Why didn't alarm bells sound when a Rembrandt painting that could be worth \$1.8 million at auction was stolen from its South London gallery for the third time?

Because if there was a fire, there would not be enough time to dismantle the pictures from wires connected to a security system.

The Dulwich college picture gallery explained following the Friday robbery — the third heist of the same portrait in 15 years.

No details were given of the latest theft.

The gallery does have a security system but it would be "totally impractical" to have the 300 paintings on show all wired up, said the gallery's keeper.

The gallery is protected when closed by an ultrasonic system which is disconnected during the day when the 13 rooms are patrolled by eight attendants.

The missing picture is an early work by Rembrandt dated 1632, a portrait of Jacob de Gheyn III. It

is only 30 by 25 centimetres, excluding the frame — easy to hide under a coat. It has been on display since 1814 when the gallery was opened as the first public art gallery in Britain.

It was one of eight paintings — two other Rembrandts, three Rubens, an Adam Elsheimer and a Gerard Fou — stolen by night-ome thieves in Dec. 1966, in what was then the world's biggest art theft. The pictures had an estimated value of \$7 million.

The gang discovered a weak link in the security system, drilled their way through a panel in a side door and cut the pictures from their frames. They dumped their haul unharmed in a park within a week when their \$280,000 ransom demand was ignored.

The Rembrandt portrait was stolen again. Police grabbed a man who put it in a plastic bag, walked out of the gallery and got on a bicycle. He said he wanted to sketch it.

Stolen art is big business around

the world and in Britain the recovery is probably no more than 5 per cent, dealers believe. Scotland Yard, which is investigating the Rembrandt theft, has a special department dealing with stolen art and pioneered a computerised index of missing works.

The most valuable stolen paintings usually turn up again because they cannot be sold, but art experts say some valuable missing works must have been destroyed by thieves unable to find a buyer.

Laid off auto workers seek psychiatric help

By Graham Stewart

DETROIT — The depressed American automobile industry is accelerating the number of mental patients in this car capital. As the lines of jobless workers from the car industry grow at unemployment offices, so do the lines at hospitals and community crisis centres.

Local authorities are concerned by a marked increase in mental health problems in the Detroit area, heartland of the country's car industry and home of America's "big three" car companies, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

Hospitals report a record level of mental patients being admitted and some centres are even having to turn people away.

More people are also crying out for help on emergency hotline telephone services.

"There seems to be an increasing number of calls about violence, about suicide, about domestic violence," said Diane Wilkins, who answers one hotline in Detroit.

She says the number of emergency calls has gone up by 1,000 a month during the past year.

Health officials link the rising incidence of mental stress to high unemployment and say there is an increasing sense of despair among out-of-work people who feel they have no hope of getting jobs.

Detroit, a city of 1.2 million that is nearly two-thirds black, has the highest unemployment rate of any major city in the United States. Almost 15 per cent of the workforce have no jobs — twice the national average of unemployment.

The picture is not quite as bad in the state of Michigan, where the unemployment rate is 11.1 per cent or some 495,000 people out of work.

Judson Stone, director of a community health centre covering southern Detroit, said: "We discovered that three out of every five people coming to our centre were out of work."

"And we began to see a significant increase in child abuse, spouse abuse, marital tension... and a lot more drinking."

Not all the unemployment, however, can be blamed on the car industry, struggling to get back to profitability after losing four billion dollars last year.

The number of workers laid off by the car companies stands now at around 160,000 down from a

peak of 300,000 last year. But at least half those laid off have no hope of being recalled in the foreseeable future. Their jobs have either gone forever with the shutting down of obsolete plants or lost to robots in new plants equipped with greater automation.

Besides those laid off by the car companies, more than 100,000 other workers have lost jobs in related industries that supplied parts for the car assembly lines.

"It's much worse for those who worked for the small parts manufacturers because they usually didn't have any union welfare funds to fall back on," Mr. Stone said.

He explained that many laid-off workers had delayed their search for other jobs because they believed they would be recalled.

"Gradually the debts pile up and they finally realise they are not going to get their old jobs back," Mr. Stone said. "Some get angry, others get depressed."

He added: "We have people calling up and asking us about life insurance and it's not hard to figure out they are thinking of committing suicide."

And mental health programmes are being curtailed because of a cutback in federal and state funds.

"The community mental health centres are being overloaded," said Patrick Babcock, acting director of Michigan's Mental Health Department. "We are seeing an

extra heavy demand just when our resources are reduced."

The United Auto Workers (UAW) union, representing nearly all car workers, set up its own crisis centres to steer members through the red tape of getting government welfare when they were laid off. But these centres also found themselves increasingly dealing with the problems of mental stress.

"We don't give any counselling ourselves," said the UAW's Berkley Waterson. "We're not where they can get help. It's not hard to understand our people have problems. They think they have a secure job; so they go out and mortgage themselves to the hilt with a house and a car."

"And then they lose their job. It's very traumatic."

Recession introduced more automation to replace men in Detroit assembly lines.

The picture is the same at Detroit's Northville Meotal Hospital. Admissions were 463 in June and 473 in July, the highest level in the 29-year history of the

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